

ADVERTISING.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A runaway taken up—A dark haired man, about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, calling himself Ched, says he belongs to Black Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, call on Wm. J. McS. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.

33-57

Notice—All persons Now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid at our option.

37-47

W. R. RICHARDS & Co.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina

STOCK FOR SALE.
IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell 100 shares in the Chattanooga Railroad Company at par. \$100 per share.
W. W. VASS,
mh 19 46-dfr
Treas.

Cotton for Sale.
200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON in good order. Parties wishing to buy should address S. T. Wilson, Louisville, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain stored here it now is until the parties wish to remove it.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a **YOUNG LADY** well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "**TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY.**" To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
Tally Ho, N. C.
mh 23-49-tf.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK
of North Carolina: The Confederate Tax
on the public shares will be paid by the Bank
May 25—closed till C. DEWEY, Cashier,
Fayetteville, Overster and Charlotte Branches.
please copy.

In Kind, to the authorized Agents, who are charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12 twelve miles, instead of eight,) after which the extent will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the producers.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to acquire and preserve all of every article of Taxol product, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
m11 25-53 d27r.

Regentville Arsenal and Ammunition
November 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY. Wanted 100 mounted riflemen, 3rd company, to be granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recur to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be

per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanketed bedspread, and complete preparation to remain at the Arsenal.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut.-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dt.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEVLEY WILL STAND
the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a su-

Good passage at Lexington and Linwood for
Mar's sent from a distance, gratis.
\$30 the Season, \$40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864. — d 60

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington
and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville
and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and Eu-
ropean Telegraph Companies are hereby
notified that the 5th year ends, as provided by

will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in
J. McCAINTY, Auditor
mb 29 54-lawlj Southern Telegraph Co.

To the stockholders of the BANK OF
Commerce & Newbury—THE CONFEDER-
ATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital
Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will
therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.
You are also notified that the REGULAR AN-
NUAL MEETING of the Bank, for the purpose of
holding in this place on the 10th day of MAY, be-
ing the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly

PUBLIC SALE.
In Warren county, N. C. near Littleton
on the 12th April, 1864, all my perishable
property, 40 head of Cattle, 15 Mule Cows, 12
Horse, 1100 lbs. Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tal-
low, Leather, Saddles, Furniture, and
Farming utensils, and many other things, 1800
Tobacco and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash.
ap 23-64 G. B. ALSTON.

Two or three good Journeymen can find employment also. **BRADSON & FARRAR.**
ap 8-63-St

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY, the 14th of April ensuing we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Iron, 2x6 feet—new and recbilly imported. This affords to Farmers an opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Locomotive Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.

A. for which old issue will be received, also N
C. Treasury notes. W. H. JONES,
ap 11-64-3t Agent.

The Confederate.

A. K. MORAN, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, April 14, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Let the Poor Man Read.

The assiduous effort of "political tricksters" in North Carolina, as elsewhere, has been to stir up dissensions between classes—as if it were not to war upon the rules and order of nature to bring societies of men into hostility with each other. The rich and the poor are manifestly proverbially dependent; mutually so. As one prospers the other improves; and so the contrary. No calamity ever yet struck a neighborhood, a town, a country, where property was injured or destroyed, that the laborer and pauper did not feel the blow—the one from loss of employment, the other from the necessitated diminution of charity. And no community thrives or prospers, where a successful attempt arrays capital and labor in hostile and unfriendly attitude to each other;—and no man who is friendly to the poor, friendly to society, and friendly to good morals, ever attempts to excite this unnatural and injurious strife. In all ages and countries, those who engage in this nefarious teaching, are either men of desperate fortunes seeking revolutions, or ambitious demagogues who look only to the means, without regard to consequences; or inflated perverts, whose moral eyes are blinded and whose judgments have lost their balance.

Men need only to look around them, anywhere, wherever this array of classes has been successfully made, to be satisfied of its hurtful effect.

There is no philosophy more true, no political economy better established, than that those societies, states and nations most flourish, grow prosperous and are best maintained, where the sympathy is kept up between labor and capital—where the interest of the rich and poor—the property holder and him who has nothing but his daily earnings, go hand in hand.

And it is equally a political truth, that in all conflicts between labor and capital, that capital obtains the advantage. And, most of all, we assert on the general observation of mankind, that he may be set down as a selfish seeker of some personal advantage for self, who attempts to disturb this natural harmony.

If this is the case universally, it is especially so in those countries where part of the labor is conducted by slaves. Of this, palpable evidences are furnished in the present appearance of those countries where slave labor once existed, but has now been abolished. In those countries the white labor is rooted out—and all the employments are filled with the lazy, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable free negroes. This is a truth to be found in school books, histories and geographies, so well established that hardened politicians will not question it.

It is very plain why this is so: while the negro is a slave, and in his proper mental position, inferior and submissive to the white man, the recognized lowest class of human society, by law and common consent; when he is in this his natural condition, the negro is the best friend, in a political point of view, to the poor white man that can be found. He is at once a barrier to the poor man against high taxation and low wages.—The amount that he contributes to the support of the government, as property, defrays many a cost that, if he were free, white labor would have to contribute in supplying. We have not space to elaborate this argument, nor is it necessary. The statistics of the slave-holding States will furnish the proof to hand, to any investigation.

He keeps up wages, because slave labor is a high and expensive species. Compensation for its expense is only found to the owner, in the remuneration of its increase; and, being thus high, it offers no injurious competition to the white laborer seeking the same employment; on the contrary, it fixes the price at a high standard. Besides, the slave owner has generally other property. He can afford to retain his slave unemployed, profiting by his increase, rather than hire him for low wages, with the risk of damage, want of care, and bad treatment. Thus his price, the price of labor fixed by the slave-holder, rules high and controls the market, to the advantage of the white man seeking employment.—Again: the confinement of the slave by so great a degree to menial occupations in the house and field, offers fewer rivalries to white labor in the arts and mechanics, and thus leaves large contingents of labor almost undisturbed by his presence. Set the slave free—knock down the barrier—open the door and let the slave, not converted but reverted to a free negro, assume his place among competitors for employment, and the first shock, the common, continuing shock, will be felt by the poor white man.

He is not cleanly, and requires but little clothing; of few tastes and few wants. Lazy, idle, and vicious, he would make up by wealth what his necessities would require.—Free to work or not; sufficiently numerous to be in demand at all points, wherever the white laborer presented himself he would find the free negro bartering along side of him, offering his labor at a lower price than the white man could give on.

There are some four millions of these negroes scattered through the Confederacy. If they are set free, the poor white man who earns his daily bread by his daily labor, will have to suit his price to those established by this race of free negroes, and the only question will be, which will work the lowest. This is a plain, simple statement of the case; and it shows that this war is not for slavery—not the rich man's war—but a war where the interests of the laboring white man are directly assailed.

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Crying for Pap.

The *Progress* whines most piteously, because the Government and its Agents do not give it patronage by publishing its advertisements in its columns. It is asking rather too much of a good christian, that he should furnish his enemy with a stick to break his own head. The *Progress* has for a long time been a bitter reviler of the Government and almost all its acts, especially since it threw off its gauze pretence of neutrality and entered the lists in defence of the great self-nominated. It therefore has no claim upon the Government for any favors; and it has been an established custom with both national and State administrations, to bestow their favors upon their friends. The great exemplar of the *Progress* has thousands of shining evidences of this fact.

But while in the grumbling mood, why does the *Progress* not set up a howl against the "dear people" also, for not filling up its lean columns with their advertisements? By examination, we find only one column and a half of advertisements in the *Progress* of this date, while other journals, of less braggadocio pretensions, have two and three times as many. Perhaps they agree with the *Progress*, that there is no sense "in throwing away their money in pampering obscure party presses."

Would it not be an improvement on your suggestion, neighbor, that "the next Congress compel all government officers, and the people besides, to send their advertisements to the *Progress*,"—eh?

And then, about those two thousand weeklies and fifteen thousand dailies a week? Whew!!!

Three years ago, this day, 12th April, the war was inaugurated by the attack upon and capture of Fort Sumter. Into that brief space have been compressed events which, in ordinary times, it would require a century to bring forth. A contemporary says, truly, we have asounded the whole world by the valor, perseverance and skill with which we have contended against our gigantic enemy, and we are in a better condition to continue the contest this day than we have ever been from the commencement. "This day will be regarded by future ages as one of the most memorable in the whole calendar."

WHAT WE MUST EXPECT.—A bill is before the yankee Congress whose object, as stated in the New York Herald, is "to divide the forfeited estates of the rebels among our [the yankee] colored sailors and soldiers." Let every Southern man look to it. Not only those who have estates, but those who have none, over whose heads the yankees thus intend to put the debased Northern negroes and runaway slaves. These are to be the property holders in the Confederacy, if the Confederacy should be insane enough to permit such a result. Better give not only half but all that a man has to avert such a fate.

THE FLOOD.—The great fall of rain in the last week has filled all the streams with extraordinary floods. The rivers are reported higher than they have been for several years which must have occasioned the destruction of much property.

The land is also perfectly saturated with water, which will greatly retard the operations of agriculturists, and the army in the field.—We had a bright, beautiful day on yesterday, which we hope is the harbinger of the return of days of sunshine and pleasant weather.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Mr. W. H. Walker, a very respectable and useful citizen of Brunswick county, received a fall from a horse on Thursday last, from which he died on the same evening.

George Jones, son of Mr. W. B. Jones deceased, of Wilmington, was killed on the same day, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade. The boys were only ten or twelve years old. The practice of allowing such little fellows to have the handling of fire arms is highly reprehensible.

We call attention to the Schedule of prices, fixed by the Appraisers, on articles for Government use. The change in prices from the last Schedule, can be ascertained by comparing this list with that published the 9th February last.

We learn that Governor Vance has accepted an invitation from the Ladies of Pitt County, to address the citizens at Greenville, at some future time—date not given by our informant.

CAPT. W. T. MUSE, commandant of the Confederate iron-clad gunboat North Carolina, died in Wilmington a few days ago, aged 52 years.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD.—The cars are said to be running on the Piedmont Railroad to the distance of nine and a half miles from Greensboro'. The trains run as far as to Reidsville, twenty-five miles from Danville, and the track is laid some mile and a half beyond Reidsville. Thus, there remains only about fourteen miles of the track yet uncompleted, which it is thought will be ready for the cars in the course of two months. There remains to be graded only six or seven miles. By the 1st of June it is expected that the trains will be running through from Danville to Greensboro'.

Bald Impudence.

The agitators in North Carolina have the unblushing effrontery to attempt to identify their mischievous and impracticable schemes with the "Georgia Platform" as inaugurated by Governor Brown. We do not favor much of the latter, but it is widely different from Mr. Holden's plans, which the Georgia Platformers themselves openly denounce as traitorous. The Fayetteville Observer thus briefly and plainly exposes the difference:

THE GEORGIA PLATFORM.—The so-called peace men of North Carolina claim the Georgia proposition that after every Confederate victory our government should propose negotiations to the yankees, as an endorsement of their own plans and purposes. It is very far from being so. The North Carolina agitators go for State action in the matter—the Georgians are against that for the proper constitutional means, viz: proposals and negotiations and a treaty through and by the Confederate government alone. There is much in the Georgia idea that is commendable—everything that is objectionable in that of the North Carolina agitators.

Our readers may possibly recollect that during the last summer's discussion between the *Observer* and the *Standard*, we suggested the moment of victory as the proper time for peace talk from the Confederate authorities, just as the Georgians suggest now—six months later. But the *Standard* would not listen to us. That paper contended that it was useless to offer negotiations to the Yankee by the Confederate Government—as Georgia proposes—for that Lincoln would not and would not treat with that government. It insisted on the insane idea of a peace to be made by North Carolina. Of course, therefore, the Georgia plan is not Mr. Holden's plan; or at least it is not what Mr. Holden's plan was six months ago. In the frequent changes of that unstable politician, it is not possible to say what revolution his opinions may have undergone within six months. Our own opinion is that, as is not unusual, he is attempting to further his own revolutionary schemes by affecting to stand on the Georgia platform, much to the disgust of the Georgians, who resent his attempt with great indignation and call him all sorts of names.

One of our desires of the *Standard's* position six months ago, as stated above, we will publish it for the third time. Our readers will recollect that it was taken by that paper in its long reply to our appeal which was copied into the *Observer* of August 27, 1863.

The Right View.

The Wilmington Journal takes the correct view, we think, of the matter discussed in the following article:

Men have been known to speak disrespectfully of the North Pole without disturbing its coolness in the least, or so far as has been ascertained, having any evil intentions of a serious character against it. Keeping this fact in view, we are inclined to the belief that a rather excited man whom we heard talk last week, really meant no harm in hastily obnoxious words. He meant to say that the State for their own aggrandizement. He was impatient of the idea that now, standing on the threshold of what all look forward to as the most bloody and most critical campaign of the war, the people of North Carolina should be set at variance, disturbed, annoyed, merely for factions purposes.

We confess to some of the feeling of the outspoken gentleman, although we do not care to use his expressions. We are heartily sick of this eternal wrangle, thus pertinaciously kept up—kept up on purpose—permanently, and as we might say, with malice aforethought.—There was no need for a gubernatorial struggle this year in North Carolina. The "outs," the so-called, falsely named "Destructives" were content, for peace sake, to be the "outs." The candidate of the self-styled "Conservatives" was and is the incumbent. The men of that party were and are the "ins," for after all the humbug that has been blown around about Governor Vance throwing himself into the arms of the "Destructives," and so forth, and so on, we do not think that a single well-authenticated instance can be cited where any, the very least office or preferment in the gift of the State has been given to any of the latter party. Governor Vance has not thrown himself into their arms certainly, nor can it be said that any support they may be willing to accord to him is the result of personally interested motives.

They overlook all this. They think this is no time for electioneering or political intrigues or divisions. Will any one say that it is? They know that Governor Vance is not their man, and even those who assert differently, know that he is not; but however this may be, or whatever grounds of complaint they may have, they are satisfied with Governor Vance's position and general conduct as Governor of the State; they are sick and tired of political wire-working and contention, they waive all merely personal or party causes of dissatisfaction, they say—Let Governor Vance be re-elected, let us have no division among ourselves. We subscribe for no State patronage. We seek no political differences and no political triumphs.

And this is or has been the feeling of the people at large. If a different feeling has been excited, if divisions have been promoted, the fault, and it is a grave one, the responsibility, and it is heavy, rests with those who have excited that feeling—have promoted those divisions.

Upon whom does this responsibility rest? Who are those who, while professing friendship for Governor Vance, have been secretly forging the weapons of opposition, weaving the web of political intrigue, casting out the net of demagoguism to entangle the unsuspecting in its meshes?

Can there be any doubt upon the subject? Can there be more than one answer to this question? Have not Mr. Holden and his friends been doing these things? Is not Mr. Holden the self-nominated candidate, who, to subserve his own ambitious projects in seeking to create all this turmoil in North Carolina? We confess that we have little patience with this trumpery. We have little time or inclination to engage in this intestine squabble. We repeat we are in the position of the irate gentleman. We feel like obnoxious to those who compel us to put on the long drawn harness of political discussion. Why will the intrigues of a certain clique always keep the State in hot water? Some such people like hot water; it is their element. It is not ours and we do not like it.

The Boston Journal says: Boys made their appearance in Philadelphia on Saturday with bundles of green mint, the first of the season, and the air was sufficiently balmy to give the editors pleasant anticipations of spring lamb and mint sauce.

It must be consoling to the Yankee naval officers at Charleston, to know that the fellows at home are living upon sheep meat, while they have lived for nearly a year on an iron-rod ram.

ARMY NEWS.

THE SHREVEPORT REPULSE.—By the following official dispatch from Major General Manly, it appears that the "repulse of the yankees" at Shreveport, was something more—a handsome victory:

MOBILE, April 11.—To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.—The following report was received in Baton Rouge on the 3d instant from Surgeon General of Banks' Army: We met the enemy near Shreveport. Union force repulsed with great loss. How many can you accommodate in hospitals at Baton Rouge? Steamer Essex or Benton, destroyed by torpedoes in Red river, and a transport captured by Confederates. Farragut reported preparing to attack Mobile. Six monitors coming to him. The garrisons of New Orleans and Baton Rouge were very much reduced for the purpose of increasing Banks' forces.

D. H. MAURY,
Major General Commanding.

A REAL YANKEE TRICK.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman has the following account of a trick played at the prison there, which is entirely Yankee:

A paroled Yankee, having gained the confidence of the Commandant of the prison, was employed there as a guard. While filling this position he accepted a bribe of \$500 from a brother Yankee to let him escape. At the appointed time the escape was attempted and would have been effected but for the paroled Yankee guard. He prevented it. Did he go to his brother Yankee when he saw him emerging from the prison and tell him, sir, take back your money, I can't do this thing? No. He allowed the man to come out of the window and then—shot him—killing him on the spot.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.—From all we can hear from the Lower Valley, the enemy are particularly zealous in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad of late. Thereinference is that they are transporting troops over that road to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. About a week ago a battalion of negro soldiers visited Winchester, where they remained several hours, but did no damage during their stay. A gentleman who saw them says they seemed to be dejected, and looked more like prisoners under guard of the few white soldiers who accompanied them than soldiers with arms in their hands.

The report that Messrs. Conrad and Williams had been carried off by them is without foundation.

BARBARIY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.—We are permitted, says the Southern Observer, to make the following extract from a letter written by a lady in Yazoo City to a friend in Alabama, relative to the recent visit of the Yankees to that city: "We dreaded very much to see them come on account of the negroes. Most of the men were negroes. They are soldiers, are the most ferocious and unrelenting of human beings. We dreaded their coming as of wild beasts. On last week they took an old man from near Sateria, (Col. Harris), and beat him to death with a fence rail. They captured two of our scouts, and after shooting them seven times, knocked them in the head and left them. Two young ladies built a pen around them and thus preserved them from the hogs. Such barbarities as these are being daily committed."

PRETTY GOOD WORK FOR ONE BRIGADE.—A writer in the Lynchburg Republican gives the following results of the operations of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones's brigade during its last campaign of seven engagements:

The fruits of these engagements have been 1,767 prisoners, between 300 and 400 of the enemy killed and wounded, 152 wagons, 7 pieces of artillery, and about 2000 horses and mules. All this has been done during an unusually severe winter, without tents, without comfortable clothing, almost shoeless, and with horses worn down by constant use and scarcity of forage.

THOMASVILLE, April 11, 1864.

MEANS. EDITORS.—In my communication to you a few days since, giving you an account of the discussion at Lexington, between A. G. Foster, Lieut. Col. Leach and Captain Ramsey, I omitted to mention what I regard to be an important fact to all true and loyal men, viz: Lieut. Col. Leach stated in the winding up of his reply, that a convention was the means by which we could readily and speedily get peace; and if a convention was not speedily called, and through it proposals speedily made for peace, we would be a ruined people (or words to that import). He went on to say that every body ought to be for peace, (who is not?) holding out the olive branch. He spoke of the uselessness and enormity of the war, and how much the Yankees had gained, leaving the impression upon all who heard him, that it is folly to contend longer with the Yankees; that the remedy is to call a Convention—the great catholicon of all evils—and peace would surely follow. In short, the speech was a picture of gloom and despondency, and not the least did he say by way of encouragement to the people or commendatory of the Confederate States. Notwithstanding his lugubrious and desponding declarations now, this same man publicly declared in Lexington at the outbreak of the war, that any man who was able to go to war and did not do so, ought to be kicked so high that the blue birds might build nests in his hair before he "could fall to the ground." Then he so much enthused that he got up a company of volunteers and promised them he would never leave them, neither by resigning nor should he be promoted. Before they got to the battle-field at Danville, he was made Lt. Colonel, and he forgot his promises, and after the first Manassas fight he resigned; thus sticking to his promises over the left.

By the way, what right has Lt. Col. Leach to represent the people of North Carolina in Congress? He is most of all his time in the Southwest where all his property and possessions lie, except a house and lot in Lexington and a small plantation he has been making out of the poor people by suing out writs of habeas corpus for them. HAYWOOD.

A letter to the New York Herald, from Fortress Monroe, says:

During the two days of Judge Ould's stay at Old Point Comfort, General Butler and he came to the most perfect understanding, and hereafter exchanges will continue on a fair and honorable basis, unless the same is interrupted or interfered with at Washington; which, for the sake of the poor, suffering prisoners and the country generally, we hope will not occur.

Messrs. Rothschild & Sons have just completed a large contract with the Emperor of the French forces, having imported four millions of dollars in American gold (two millions of dollars from California and two millions of dollars from New York) for which they receive bills on the French Treasury.

In Lynchburg on Saturday, beef fell from \$5 per pound to \$3.50. Potatoes, which had been selling for fifteen and twenty dollars per bushel, sold for ten.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. B. Thompson, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Illinois.

Richmond, April 13.
A collision between a party of soldiers and the citizens of Charleston, Illinois, was greatly exaggerated. A letter in the Chicago Times says that not more than thirty men were engaged, and after the affair the citizens went home. There was no subsequent assemblage of the Copperheads in the vicinity.
Nothing new here to-day.

From Northern Virginia.

Hampton, Virginia, April 13.
A force of yankees, estimated at about one hundred, came to Falmouth to-day and captured two wagons. A skirmish ensued between the yankees and Captain Savage's provost guard and a party from Webb's Georgia Legion. The yankees after remaining one hour retired, going up the Warrenton road.

For The Confederate.

Messrs. Editors.—In the present political canvass in our State, there is being developed many very strange things. About two years ago, the great mass of the people and many of the newspapers of the State, were loud in their praise and zealous in their advocacy of the election of Z. B. Vance for Governor. He was considered as the great champion of the Conservative party of the State, and was represented as a pure statesman, a zealous defender of the South and a firm friend to constitutional liberty. Well, time rolled on; the election came off, and that same Z. B. Vance was elected Governor by an overwhelming majority, to the satisfaction of nearly the entire population of the State. The time for his inauguration came on, and he delivered one of the greatest and most remarkable speeches to which the ear of the multitude had ever listened. All, or very nearly all, were highly delighted with him. He entered upon the duties of his high position fulfilling them with such general satisfaction that both the people and the newspapers were loud in their praise and admiration of him. With the *Standard* and *Progress* there was none like Gov. Vance; in their estimation he stood at least a head and shoulders above all others, and conducting the affairs of his State in such a magnificent and grand style they pronounced eulogy after eulogy upon him. Well, Messrs. Editors, these things were all very true: Gov. Vance has indeed made a most excellent Governor; and having done so, makes it the more remarkable that he should now have opposition, particularly from such extraordinary friends and zealous advocates as the *Standard* and *Progress*. It is true we can now account for the opposition of the *Standard*, since the editor has announced himself a candidate for the office of Governor; but I cannot for the life of me see the reason why an independent paper like the *Progress* should waver about so suddenly and oppose the Governor. Self is prominent in almost every man's bosom; and if Mr. Holden really wants to be Governor, of course he has a right to announce himself for the office and to secure it, if possible; but I would have thought that he might have held off two years longer, when Vance's second term would have expired, and then he, having kept faith with the Governor, might have had the whole field to himself, and with it perhaps the influence of both Gov. Vance and his many friends.

The political antecedents of Mr. Holden are too well known for me to attempt to describe them; but were I to say that he has been on both sides of almost every important question since he came to light as a politician, I do not think you would accuse me of striking far from the mark or truth. And how a man whose past history exhibits such glaring inconsistencies as his does, can expect to be elected to the highest office in the State, is something I confess that is past my comprehension. I am far from believing that the good people of this State will ever elect such a man as W. H. Holden to the highest office within their gift, in preference to that pure and well-tried statesman, Z. B. Vance. Could I wield a pen like you, Messrs. Editors, I would devote all my energies and time from now until the election, in support of our Governor, and never release my efforts until he was again triumphantly elected. You are doing noble service and I pray you so continue.

Yours, &c.

CONSERVATIVE.

AFFAIRS AT BEAUFORT.—A Yankee, who has recently arrived in Boston from Port Royal, furnishes one of the journals some information respecting affairs at Beaufort, S. C. The sale of deserted lands is resumed, and the "contrabands" are pre-empting their twenty acres each, under the assurance from the Rev. Mr. French that they will be permitted to hold their claims. There is little competition at the sales, and some of the purchasers make great bargains. At Beaufort, an elegant mansion house was sold at auction for a little over \$900; the informant bought it the same day for \$1,200, and before night sold it for \$2,000. Gen. Saxton had purchased a magnificent house for \$2,000—not the cost of the fence around the lot. But one resident of Beaufort has a regular deed of his place; he is a New England man. The place bears many of the marks of war. The marble covering of some of the tombs of the old residents have been removed by the soldiers to be used in the construction of their quarters. The work upon the plantations is done in a slovenly manner. This is in consequence of the insolence of the negroes and lack of experience of Northern men working plantations.

We learn from the Bristol Gazette, that since our army left the vicinity of Knoxville, the Unionists have been robbing and murdering the Confederates. Major George W. Day, of the 12th Tennessee cavalry, has issued a circular to the Union citizens in the vicinity of Rogersville, Morristown, Bean Station and Tazewell, declaring that some of the most brutal outrages known in history, has been committed upon unarmed citizens and innocent women, by Union citizens, and that if another single wrong is inflicted upon an unoffending Southern family, he would visit their homes with fearful retaliation.

The Raleigh Confederate copies a letter from the Richmond Dispatch, giving an account of the battle of Snipesides Mountain, and says: "Observer," the army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, from Gen. Johnston's army, under date of March 21st, pays the following tribute to the gallantry of the North Carolinians and Virginians in that battle, which was well contested on both sides, as his account will show."

"Observer" based his letter on the account given by our correspondent "St. Clair," and not on his own observations. Our correspondent's letter gave full credit to the gallant North Carolinians and Virginians under Brig. Gen. A. W. Reynolds.—*Atlanta Intelligencer*.

Statistics of the Currency.

The depletion of the Confederate currency under the recent legislation is much greater than is generally supposed; and in connection it will be interesting to refer to well established figures. The entire issue of the old circulation was one hundred dollar bills in circulation has been about \$250,000,000. Of lesser denominations that will be funded, there are, at least, say \$50,000,000. Deficit now the \$500,000,000 funded, and we have \$500,000,000. This, reduced by the discount of thirty-three and one-third per cent., will in round numbers, leave us \$300,000,000. The tax levied for 1864 is estimated considerably above \$400,000,000. There being only \$300,000,000 funded in four per cent. it follows that \$100,000,000 of currency must be used in addition to the above for the payment of the taxes for 1864, which will further reduce the circulating medium to \$200,000,000. From the last named sum there must be subtracted the amount required to pay the additional taxes imposed by the late Congress on the income tax of 1863, as well as some portion of the old taxes that will not be paid on the first of April, 1864.—The circulation would thus be reduced to \$200,000,000, without reference to the manufacture and omission of more paper money. But here comes up the important question of the new issue, which involves the vitality of the whole scheme. The first interpretation of the Currency Act was that it denied power to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue one dollar except in exchange for the present currency at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old, which may remain unfunded on the first of April. Others construe the act to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two dollars of the new issue for three dollars of the old, whether funded or unfunded—whether exchanged or paid in for taxes. The latter construction is said to be favored by Mr. Memminger, namely: that he is authorized to issue new notes to the amount of two-thirds of the whole of the old issue. In other words, supposing the old notes in circulation amounted to \$800,000,000 on the first of April, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to issue two-thirds of this amount—that is, \$533,333,333, affording a supply to the Treasury for about eight months, irrespective of the sum that may be raised by the sale of six per cent. Bonds.—*Examiner*.

"Bill, you scamp, if you had your due you'd get a good whipping."
"I know it, daddy, but 'bills' are not always paid when they come due."

New Advertisements.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE.

1st and 2nd CONGRESS DISTRICT.

Kinston, April 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 4.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH CIRCULAR NO. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 23, 1864, County Enrolling Officers in the 2nd Congressional District, will cause all white male persons in their respective counties, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and under twenty-one, who shall not have entered some one of the organizations provided by law previous to the 1st inst., and who shall have been enrolled by them in pursuance of Special Order No. 15, from this office, to appear at the following places for the examination by the Medical Board, or to show other cause why they should be exempted.

Thirty-fourth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th; afternoon of the 12th, negroes.

Thirty-fifth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th; afternoon of the 16th, negroes.

Thirty-sixth N. C. Militia, Wilcox county, Wilcox, May 12th, 20th, 21st and 22nd; afternoon of the 23rd, negroes.

Twenty-ninth N. C. Militia, Lenoir county, Kinston, May 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th; afternoon of the 29th, negroes.

Twenty-ninth N. C. Militia, Greene county, Snow Hill, May 30th, 31st and June 1st and 2nd; afternoon of the 2nd, negroes.

Seventeenth N. C. Militia, Pitt county, Greenville, June 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; afternoon of the 8th, negroes.

Thirtieth N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro, June 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th; afternoon of the 14th, negroes.

Thirty-first N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county, Tarboro, June 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th; afternoon of the 18th, negroes.

County Enrolling Officers will also cause to assemble at the same time and places all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who shall have been previously examined by the Medical Board, or who shall have been exempted from any cause than disability, who will be required to present their claims for further exemption.

III. County Enrolling Officers are required to give particular attention to all persons within the prescribed ages, who are found within their jurisdiction in the employment of any department in government, and who are not specially exempted by act of Congress, and require them to attend for enrollment at the times assigned for the assembling of the Regiments, within whose bounds they may be at the time.

IV. In pursuance of Circular No. 12, Conscript Office, Raleigh, April 2nd, 1864, County Enrolling Officers will also cause all "free negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in their respective counties, to assemble at the times and places above appointed for their examination. If any of these persons have cause of exemption, other than disability, they can present their claims through some white persons cognizant of the facts and authorized to act for them.

V. All persons included in this notice, who do not present themselves as required, unless they can show satisfactory cause for their absence, to be judged of by the higher authorities for exemption, will be considered as having forfeited their claims to any of the privileges guaranteed by Circular No. 8, of B. of C. and placed as therein directed.

VI. County Enrolling Officers will cause not more than one fourth of the Regiments within their jurisdiction to assemble on the days designated for their examination, and will so distribute the companies that the afternoon of the fourth day assigned to each Regiment, shall be set apart for the enrollment and examination of the negroes.

VII. Commanding Officers of Militia are hereby requested to render every assistance to County Enrolling Officers and the Chief Enrolling Officer in conducting the enrollment, enumerated in this order.

M. LITTLE,
Chief Enrolling Officer

1st and 2nd Congressional District, N. C.

THE Examining Board for the 1st and 2nd Congressional District, in pursuance of Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places for the examination of all conscripts and persons above specified.

H. B. EDWARDS,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.

Chairman Examining Board,
1st and 2nd Congressional District N. C.
ap 14-67-2646.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS

OF Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of Old Iron and Scrap Iron.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, April 14, '64.